

and the New York Tribune, came to me and threatened, and told me that unless I sold out we would not get any advertising from the "Big Four," which I understood was made up of four large advertising agencies. Waldo also asked me to oppose the soldiers' bonus. His manner was threatening. I told him our conversation would have to end.

Offered to Resign.

In answer to a question by Senator Reed, Mrs. Parks said her paper had not taken any political stand. She said she had offered her resignation as Mr. Jamieson's secretary and assistant on the Democratic National Committee, but that Mr. Jamieson had refused to accept it, asking her to remain until after the present campaign at least.

While it appeared from Mrs. Parks' testimony that Joseph Hoffmann entered into some sort of arrangement or negotiations with the Democratic National Committee, nevertheless Mrs. Parks declared that not a cent of money from the paper had come from any member of the committee.

Richard Waldo said he understood B. M. Baruch and Secretary Meredith had helped finance publication of the *Stars and Stripes*, having been "assessed" as leading Democrats through the influence of members of the Democratic National Committee, Waldo said Baruch with \$2,000, and Secretary Meredith with \$3,000, and Waldo said his information came from "Mr. Hoffmann, the young lawyer who grabbed the name, *Stars and Stripes*."

Hoffmann testified yesterday that he had put through the organization of the paper and obtained the backing of Mrs. Parks for it.

"What do you mean by 'assessed'?" asked Senator Reed, referring to Waldo's statement as to the participation of Secretary Meredith and Mr. Baruch.

"I mean that they were advised that it would be a good thing for them to come through," answered Waldo.

Wanted to Buy the Paper.

Explaining his connection with the matter, Waldo said he had been part of the *Stars and Stripes* organization when that name was originated for the paper published in France by the American Expeditionary Forces. On his return to the United States, he said, he had been prominent in American Legion work, and had fought executives of the Legion by opposing soldier bonus legislation. To carry on that fight, he added, he had sought to purchase the *Stars and Stripes*, now published in this city, but had found it to be, in his opinion, too closely affiliated with the Democratic political machinery that he believed it was being built up for "ultimate" partisan political purposes. Waldo said he had dropped the deal for that reason.

Asked by Senator Reed as to his own politics, Waldo said he was a "non-partisan Democrat."

"What is a non-partisan Democrat?" asked Senator Reed.

"A Democrat who will vote for Harding," suggested Chairman Kenyon.

"That states my case exactly," said Waldo.

Waldo denied that his attempt to purchase the paper had any connection with Republican national politics, and added that he did not know that it had thus far been used by its present owners for any partisan purpose. He also denied that he sought to purchase the paper as a representative of the du Pont interests.

During the day's inquiry into campaign matters, W. H. Folwell, chairman of the Republican Ways and Means Committee for the State of Pennsylvania, was on the stand. He confessed with avowed shame that only \$3,500 had been collected to date in his State. In the course of his testimony, however, he gave another kick to one of the now deflated Cox "plot" balloons when he answered directly and unhesitatingly that no "quota" had been assigned to the State.

"We understand that we are not to take more than \$1,000 from any individual," said Mr. Folwell. "I have the understanding that we are to raise money jointly for the Presidential, State and Congressional Campaign Committee."

FIGHT OVER WILSON STAND ON TREATIES

Continued From First Page.

confession that the President was unable to examine the bill when it came to him or it is a violent assumption of spurious authority now. If the law is unconstitutional it is urged it is for the Supreme Court to decide the point and not the President.

It is this feature of the President's action that Hannis Taylor, author of the "Origin and Growth of the American Constitution" dwells on particularly in a carefully prepared statement. Mr. Taylor says:

"President Wilson says he will not enforce acts passed by Congress and signed by himself; that is to say, he will 'dispend' with a certain section of the act of Congress approved of by him. It is the most dreadful assault yet made upon the Constitution even by the Wilson dictatorship, because it is a flagrant attempt to set up in this country an obnoxious form of tyranny known under the Tudor and Stuart despots as 'the dispensing power.' That power was designed to be right of the King for special reasons to suspend a part of the whole of a statute or a series of statutes in order to meet an emergency. It was that form of tyranny that led directly to the expulsion of James II.

"As the revolution of 1688 made it impossible for that form of tyranny ever to reappear under English and American constitutions, President Wilson and his Secretary of State Colby, equally responsible, should beware. Any attempt of any Executive, or his advisers, in the English speaking world, to revive the hated 'dispensing power' of the Stuarts will constitute the greatest of all high crimes and misdemeanors. The House of Representatives meets in December.

"As it is made plain that the motive for the exercise of the 'dispensing power' in this case is to strike down a law passed to give special assistance to shipping the American flag, President Wilson evidently intends in this way to widen the policy by which in violation of his solemn pledge to the American people he made it possible for Great Britain to say to this government: 'You shall not exempt an American ship from the payment of tolls even when she is passing through your own canal in your own territory.'

MINE OWNERS OFFER NEW WAGE PROPOSAL

British Workmen Consider Scale on Production Basis.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The coal owners and miners' representatives met this morning for a first conference with the object of determining a mutually agreeable index figure for coal production, above which the miners would receive an increase in wages corresponding to the amount of coal produced. The meeting was private, but later it was given out that there was friendly and frank discussion of the matter, and another conference will be held Monday.

While the miners' decision to negotiate with the owners does not completely remove the danger of a strike, the newspapers throughout the country are taking an optimistic tone.

NEWSPAPERS RAISE RATES.

DES MOINES, Sept. 25.—Increases from 2 cents to 3 cents a copy in the price of the Des Moines Tribune and the Capital, evening newspapers, on all street sales in Des Moines and vicinity, were announced today. The new rates are effective Monday.

ILSON FOR AARINE BILL ACTION

Four Countries Already Notified of Modification.

Henry C. Hunter, secretary of the committee of American shipbuilders, issued a statement yesterday on behalf of that organization taking issue with President Wilson, for deciding to carry out the instruction of Congress concerning the abrogation of those parts of treaties under which the United States is prevented from imposing discriminating customs and tonnage duties.

Mr. Hunter quoted Section 34 of the merchant marine act and Section 16 of the "Origin and Growth of the American Constitution" dwells on particularly in a carefully prepared statement. Mr. Taylor says:

"Under Section 16 of the merchant's act, which follows very closely the language of Section 34 of the merchant marine act, notification was sent by the State Department to the several countries affected.

"Great Britain, Spain, the Netherlands and Sweden all protested. In some cases the protest was pressed to the point where the Secretary of State notified the countries concerned that if the modification was not accepted the whole treaty would stand abrogated. That is the last that was heard of the matter, and our treaties with all nations stand modified so as to permit the operation of Section XVI of the merchant's act.

"Furthermore, it does not seem pertinent to advance as a reason for failure to carry out the marine act, the assertion that the treaties affected are mutual, bearing equally upon other governments which are parties to the treaties, and that the 'mandate of Congress' was made regardless of the fact that the treaties contain no provision for their termination in the manner contemplated by Congress.

"Acids from the precedent already referred to, the treaties in question all contain express provisions for their abrogation upon due notice by either of the contracting nations. As a matter of fact, a number of such treaties have in the past been abrogated by other nations and no protest was made by the United States."

PILGRIM CELEBRATION TO OPEN TO-MORROW

Mayor Will Hold Reception for Visiting Delegates.

Celebration of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims will begin at City Hall to-morrow with a reception by Mayor Hylan to foreign delegates who have come here under auspices of the Sulgrave Institution. In the afternoon the visitors will be luncheon guests of the New York Zoological Society at the Zoo. Tuesday evening a banquet will be given at the Hotel Astor. Wednesday a public meeting will be held in Carnegie Hall at which will be present John W. Davis, Ambassador to Great Britain; Gen. Pershing and other notables.

Among the visiting delegates are Lord and Lady Tattersall, Admiral Sir William Lambart, Gen. Sir Arthur H. Phillip, Col. H. W. Edwards, representing Great Britain; Raoul Dandurand, President of the Canadian Senate, and Dr. W. H. de Beaufort, acting Minister to the United States from The Netherlands.

PREACHER BECOMES EDITOR.

The Rev. E. S. Berggren, pastor of the Belmar Baptist Church, has purchased the Atlantic Highlands Journal from the estate of the late B. B. Brown. It became known yesterday. The Rev. Mr. Berggren is not only a minister but a practical printer with extensive editorial experience.

JERSEY TO RETURN 3 MEN TO CONGRESS

Six Other Representatives Seeking to Go Back Meet With Opposition.

Only three of the nine New Jersey Representatives in Congress who are seeking re-election in the primaries Tuesday are certain of victory. The other six have had a fight against one or more rival candidates.

The New Jersey delegation now stands six Republicans and five Democrats, there being one vacancy, caused by the death of Representative W. J. Browning of the First district, a Republican. County Clerk Frank F. Patterson, of Camden, Republican leader, is a candidate unopposed for the unexpired term of Mr. Browning, so that New Jersey's representation will be seven Republicans to five Democrats until the next Congress.

Two of the present Democratic delegation are not seeking re-nomination. They are James J. Hamill of the Twelfth district, who has been in Congress fourteen years, and Thomas J. Scully of the Third district, who has been in Congress ten years. Mr. Hamill's district is as certain to elect a Democrat as though it were in Texas, but in Scully's territory a Republican has a chance.

A summary of the Congress fights throughout the State shows:

First District—Frank F. Patterson

Second District—Representative Isaac Baruch of Atlantic City, with strong opposition for the Republican nomination from State Senator William H. Wright of Wildwood, William E. Joseph has no opposition for the Democratic nomination.

Third District—T. Frank Appleby of Ashbury Park and John W. Herbert of New Egypt, chief contenders for the Republican nomination, and William E. Ramsey of Perth Amboy unopposed on the Democratic ticket.

Fourth District—Representative B. C. Hutchinson of Trenton opposed for the Republican nomination by Col. Horace

M. Reading and others, with the chances in Hutchinson's favor. Four cornered fight in the Democratic party.

Fifth District—Representative Ernest B. Ackerman, Republican, is opposed by a soldier candidate, but is expected to win easily. Richard E. Clement, Democrat, has no opposition.

Sixth District—Representative John R. Ramsey, Republican, is picked as a winner over two opponents. Thomas A. Shields, Democrat, is unopposed.

Seventh District—Representative Amos H. Radcliffe, Republican, has no opposition in the primary. Neither has Nicholas Hughes of Totowa, in the Democratic party.

Eighth District—Arthur Archibald of Kearny, George G. Yarrow of Belleville

and Herbert W. Taylor are the Republican contestants with no favorite. Representative Cornelius A. McGinnon has no opponent for the Democratic nomination.

Ninth District—Christopher F. Conolly is the candidate of the dry faction against R. Wayne Parker of Newark, the organization Republican. Other candidates for the G. O. P. nomination are Elias E. Dunn, former weather forecaster; Charles A. LeMaster and William C. Cope, the latter two heads of rival business colleges.

The present incumbent, Daniel F. Minahan of Orange, has opposition for the

Democratic nomination in Hugh C. Barrett, a Nugent candidate.

Tenth District—Nolan R. Best of Montclair, a dry, is trying to defeat Representative Fred Lehigh of Newark, who is aligned with the wet faction of the Republican party. A "Nugent" and a "Gillen" candidate are fighting for Democratic endorsement.

Eleventh District.—Representative John Eagan of Weehawken is a candidate for the Democratic nomination without opposition. James C. Kane of Union Hill and Archibald E. Olopp of West Hoboken are running in the Republican primary.

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Customers of this house, who appreciate its pre-eminence in fur fashions where costly furs are concerned, frequently are surprised to find that a fox scarf or any of the inexpensive furs are lower priced here than elsewhere.

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Twenty-Six Millions of Dollars for New Telephone Plant This Year

THIS YEAR our engineers called for \$26,000,000 for new telephone plant in New York City—the largest amount we have ever put into new plant in a single year. In 1914, a normal year, our capital expenditure for new telephone facilities for the Greater City was \$6,975,000.

During the war commercial telephony was not considered an "essential industry." The necessary development and expansion of the city's telephone system stood still. Our reserve plant was exhausted in meeting the requirements of the United States Government and essential industries. Now we must do the new work postponed during the war years and the current new work required by the unprecedented demand for new service.

New capital must be raised to do this work. Revenue must pay the interest on it. Revenue must bear the cost of operating and maintaining the new equipment provided by that capital. Revenue must pay the depreciation charges upon the new facilities.

At the present time our revenue does not

even meet the bare expense of operating the existing plant.

WITHOUT INCREASED RATES we cannot pay the interest on this new capital. In the face of such a situation how can we induce investors to put additional money into the business?

But we must secure large sums of new capital each year. We must go on. New York City demands the increased service which new investment alone makes possible. We must put as much or more new money into New York's telephone system during each of the next few years.

There is no stopping the growth of this city. And one of the first things greater city development demands is greater telephone facilities.

We are doing our part to bring back to New York the kind of service it once enjoyed—the best in the world. It is your part to pay rates that will meet the reasonable requirements of the business.

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